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At **\$12.95**

A new Spring model, fine quality Taffeta, two pockets, Black, Navy, Copen, Rose and Gold.

Do Your Easter Shopping Now
Stock Complete**NIRDLINGER, 917 MAIN ST.****Finnish Railroad Lines Are Blown Up**

London, March 16.—An exchange Telegraph dispatch from Stockholm quotes the Aftonbladet as saying that the Finnish railroad lines have been blown up at several points and that train service between Haparanda, Sweden and Tornio, on the Finnish side of the border, has been suspended for more than a fortnight. Huge quantities of goods are stored at the former place.

Finnish troops, the dispatch adds, refused to obey orders from the late government to proceed to Petrograd and a large number of them are supporting the new government.

FRENCH FREIGHTER FOUNDERED

New York, March 16.—The arrival here today of the captain and 15 members of the crew of the French freight steamer Georgetown disclosed that the vessel foundered at sea on Feb. 27. The entire crew were rescued. The Georgetown left New York Feb. 23 with oil in barrels. Four days later she encountered stormy weather, sprang a leak and sank.

FOOD QUESTION PARAMOUNT.

London, March 16.—The British government regards the production of food as of greater importance at present than the sending of additional men into the army, Chancellor Bonar Law said in response to questions in the House of Commons today.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

THE WEATHER

New Haven, March 16.—For New Haven and vicinity: Unsettled to night and Saturday, probably rain.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably snow or rain; moderate north and north-east winds.

The storm that was central over New Mexico yesterday morning has moved northward during the last 24 hours and this morning is central over eastern Nebraska. It is causing unsettled weather, with rain or snow, from the Rocky mountains eastward to Indiana and from the lake region southward to the gulf. A long ridge of high pressure extending from Michigan southeastward to Virginia is producing pleasant weather, with moderate low temperatures, in the eastern districts.

Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, which will probably develop into light rain with slowly rising temperature.

OFFERS U. S. COAL.

The Medical Association of which Dr. Pierce is president placed at the disposal of President Wilson 25,000 acres of coal land at Pierceton, Ala., for the duration of the war. The coal mine fully equipped with mining machinery, producing very best steam coal and twelve miles of railroad is offered to the U. S. government for its free use in case of war.

REVOLUTIONARIES QUICKLY RESUME ROUTINE OF LIFE**People Are Most Orderly After Outbreak Brings New Liberties**

London, March 16.—One of the most remarkable features of the Russian revolution, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, has been the speed with which the people have resumed normal life. Order is the watchword of the day. The correspondent continues:

"Still more remarkable, looking back over the events of the last few days, is the way in which the same spirit of good order prevailed through the hours when the revolution was at its height. Unorganized crowds of rebels seemed to take pride in 'doing things regularly.' For instance, in all sections of the city the crowd of demonstrators all motor cars on the streets but in every case took the names of the occupants and promised to report the names and circumstances to the duma committee and facilitate the return of the car.

"In the view of the populace the revolution was virtually bloodless. Certainly there has been some loss of life, but it is insignificant in popular estimation as compared with the tremendous results obtained. For some weeks past everybody in Petrograd realized that a crisis of some kind was approaching. The temper, even of the most patient people in the world, becomes frayed when they are obliged to stand three or four hours in a temperature 10 or 20 degrees below zero waiting for bread, which often was not obtained. Potatoes had risen eight and nine times their ordinary price and other food commodities were at a cost almost prohibitive for the poor.

"The explanations of the volatile new minister of agriculture, M. Ritich, were not calculated either to relieve the present hunger or the anxiety for the future. He ascribed the delay in the arrival of flour to a snow storm, as if snow storms in Russia in February were an unparalleled phenomenon. The people in the streets were not the only ones who squirmed under this sort of explanation. The duma leaders as well regarded the situation as inexcusable, and President Rodzanko finally felt justified in going to the length of offering his wholehearted assistance in putting into effect special emergency measures for increasing the food supply.

"Minister of the Interior Protopopoff was absent from Saturday's conference on the food question. M. Protopopoff is a wealthy manufacturer and a courier with reputation for dishonesty. Residing in the Tsarskoe Selo palace, he was reported lately as spending a large part of his time indulging in spiritualistic trances. Equally detested by the parliamentarians and the people, he never appeared in the duma since his ministerial appointment.

"With such an administration of agriculture and the interior and with the premier a nonentity it was not surprising that the food prospects were regarded by the members of the duma with the greatest alarm and even dismay. While the duma leaders were discussing the food situation the people in the streets were getting more and more volatile in their protests about the whole situation.

The dispatch says that the working class had decided on 'peaceful' street demonstrations on Saturday. Early on Saturday morning the police warned the citizens not to leave their houses, as it was not safe. In other words, the food demonstrators were to be suppressed with an iron hand. The crowd, however, by this warning, the people came out in such numbers that the Nevsky Prospect and other main thoroughfares were thronged. The crowds were mostly from the middle classes, as the roads from the labor districts were barred. The people were so good natured and jovial that the authorities believed at first that the day would pass all right. Nevertheless they took precautions by sending for reinforcements.

Patrol after patrol of Cossacks, mounted and foot soldiers and police lined the Nevsky Prospect and the court yards of the houses were filled with reserves. The crowd, still good natured, cheered the troops and Cossacks warmly, and the soldiers showed themselves appreciative. There was an unprecedented feeling of camaraderie between the police and the troops. Cossacks doffed their hats repeatedly to the cheerers and some groups of soldiers cheered back at the crowds. It was a sign of the times which the authorities, however, failed to read.

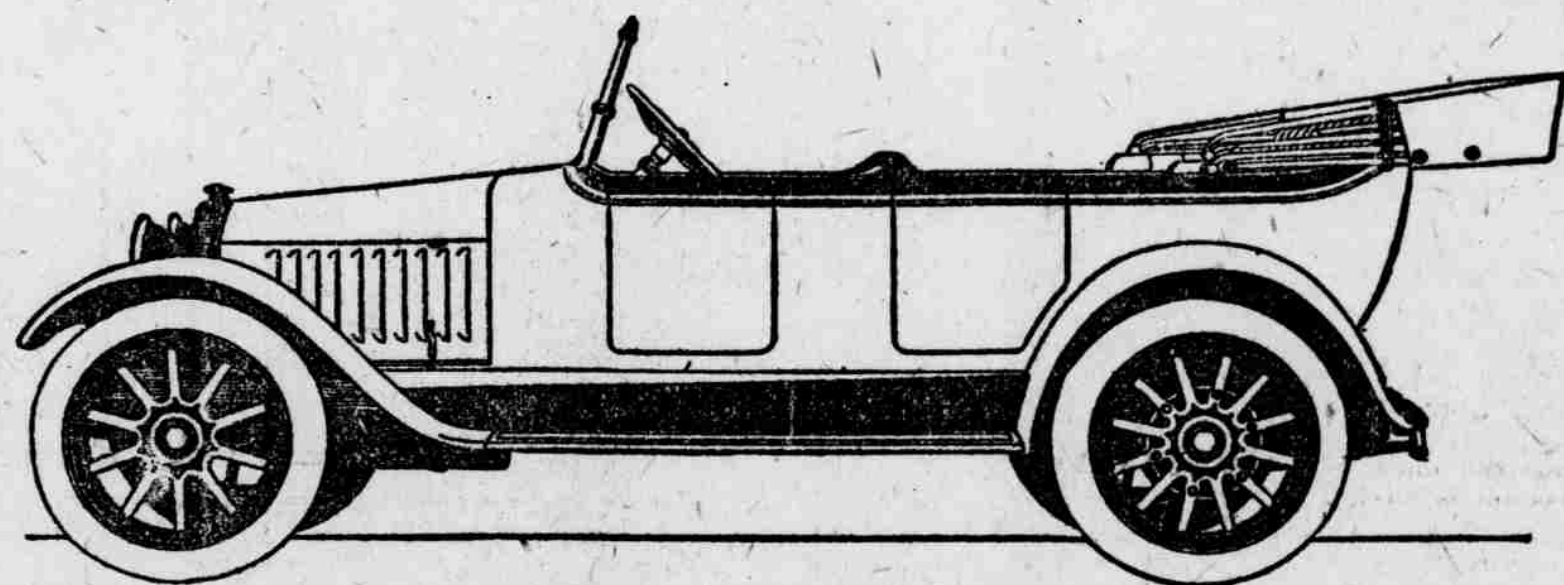
Tomorrow (Saturday) will be bargain day at E. H. Dillon & Co.'s, 1,105 Madison street. To start the day right they are offering wonderful values in up-to-date millinery, shirt waists, silk petticoats, new spring cloth coats, guaranteed raincoats, silk and wool sweaters, veils and ribbons.—Adv.

DOCUMENTS
London, March 16.—Virtually the entire archives of the Russian secret police were burned by the revolutionists, according to a Times dispatch from Petrograd. When the building where the notorious Third Section had its headquarters was captured, eager crowds sacked the offices, blasted open safes, wrecked strong boxes and rushed into the streets carrying masses of documents which were quickly converted into bonfires. Not all of the documents, however, were destroyed. The new government has obtained possession of lists of spies and informers who are fast run to earth.

Although the populace is strongly disposed to wreak summary vengeance on those who incited their hate in the days of the old regime, the prisoners are safe ones they are under the protection of the soldiers and are marched through the streets to the duma or the district sections of the provisional government. The strongest anti-German feeling animates the population and highly places persons who are suspected of being German proclivities or who bear German names or titles are systematically hunted down.

The Indian government has prohibited labor emigration from India except to Ceylon and Malay states.

The Third Pennsylvania Field Artillery left El Paso for Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for demobilization.

Make Your Dollars Count**Come See the Chalmers****Chalmers 7-Passenger; \$1350****What is it that sets Chalmers cars apart from all others? Why is the Chalmers a better value than many other cars —some of much higher price?**Here are a few reasons. Only a few. Read them. Then come to us and let us prove to you that meaning of the word **Quality**—in a motor car.**Materials**

The Chalmers, inch for inch, pound for pound, stands high above the other cars near it, in size or price.

Chalmers selects only the finest raw materials. For the frame—carbon steel. For the axle shafts and propeller shaft—chrome nickel. For the front axle—drop forged carbon steel. For the motor casting—close-grained gray iron. For the rear gears—nickel steel, heat treated to secure hardness and toughness. For the transmission housing—aluminum alloy.

So it goes throughout the car from end to end. Examine the Chalmers carefully. The deeper you go the deeper you are impressed with the quality of Chalmers materials.

Manufacture

Chalmers builds "from the ground up" in Chalmers own shops. Motors are Chalmers built, from rough castings to the final test. Built with skill, perfect facilities and untold care.

Motor

The motor is a light weight, high power six. Walls are tested for uniform thickness, to prevent the possibility of distortion and loss of compression.

A specially designed intake manifold improves carburetion. Handles fuel economically. Insures easy starting in cold weather.

The crankshaft is designed to transmit maximum power of the motor without distortion or vibration. A one-piece crankshaft of drop forged carbon steel, heat treated. Noted for sturdiness. Strength. Rigidity. Balanced while rotating at high speed on a special machine. The balancing weights are a unit with the shaft.

All of the above means Quality. The kind of quality you need in the car you buy, and the kind of quality you GET in the ChalmersTouring Car, 7-passenger . . \$1350
Touring Car, 5-passenger . . 1250Touring Sedan, 7-passenger . \$1850
Roadster, 3-passenger . . 1250Limousine, 7-passenger . . \$2550
Town Car, 7-passenger . . 2550

(All prices . a. b. Detroit)

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1200 Pairs of the Latest Spring Styles are here for your approval including the new colors and materials displayed in the best New York shops.

HAVANA BROWN
9 Inch Lace
Regular \$8 Value. **\$5.45**
IVORY AND PEARL GREY KID
With Cloth Tops to Match.
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SILVER GREY SUEDE
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9 Inch Lace **\$6.95**Grey Kid Vamps with Grey Suede Tops.
Brown Kid Vamps with Tan Suede Tops.
Black Kid Vamps with Tan Suede Tops.
Black Kid Vamps with Grey Suede Tops.**EVERY PAIR \$8 TO \$10 VALUES.**
For \$4.95, \$5.45, \$5.95, \$6.95**THE NEW PATENT AND KID PUMPS**
\$5 TO \$7 VALUES.**\$3.95, \$4.45****REICHSTAG HAS TEN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS****Members Not Bound But Represent the Whole People.**

A most unique legislative body is the Reichstag. Under the German constitution, article 19, section 13, "general legislation as to the whole domain of civil and criminal law, and of judicial procedure" is vested in the Bundesrat and the Reichstag.

By analogy, writes Fred H. Peterson in "Case and Comment," we class these bodies with our Senate and House of Representatives; which, in a general sense, is correct; in detail there is such divergence that comparison fails. The Bundesrat is the Federal Council, whose members are appointed by the sovereigns of the 25 respective states, and the senators of the three republics—free cities—representing their particular state much like ambassadors to a foreign court; for the constitution provides that each state "may appoint as many plenipotentiaries to the Bundesrat as it has votes," but a state must vote as a unit, and the kaiser must guarantee the members diplomatic protection. Their term of office is at the pleasure of the appointing power. Our Senate represents the sovereignty of the states, for it is a Senate of the United States. The House of Representatives is of local representation, and is, therefore, nearest to the people, representing them in their sovereign capacity.

The Reichstag, although elected locally, is theoretically the representative of all the people of the empire; that is, it represents the empire as a whole. Any man 25 years of age, a citizen of the empire, may be elected to the Reichstag if a resident of the district from which elected, although not a citizen of the state. Formerly there was no salary, but since 1906 the pay is \$750 annually, and free transportation is granted "for eight days preceding, during, and for eight days after, a session of the Reichstag; but for absence there is a deduction of \$7.50 a day.

The last election occurred in February, 1912; consequently, unless sooner dissolved, the next election will be in 1917. The Reichstag elects a president, who has no vote, and in case of a tie cannot determine a result; a secretary is chosen for each session. Dr. Johannes Kaempf is now president; he became a member in 1903 and has served ever since. For years he was an alderman in Berlin; he is seventy-three years old, but vigorous and highly respected. In that regard Germany is adhering to her theory—"old men for counsel, young men for war."

Both bodies must convene annually. The Bundesrat may meet at any time, but the Reichstag can only hold a session when the Bundesrat is sitting. The latter meets in secret, while the constitution requires the Reichstag to transact its business in public; but under a standing order by direction of the president or on motion of ten members, a secret session may be held. This order is considered illegal by German jurists.

The political composition of the Reichstag is a curious puzzle to foreigners. Our congress is generally composed of members of the two great parties, who are usually about equally divided, and whose numerical superiority shifts frequently. The politics of the empire is represented in the Reichstag by at least ten parties—The center, conservatives, social democrats, liberals, radicals, Poles, Guelphs, Danes, independents and others. There are 397 members of whom the social democrats hold the largest representation. This party in 1903 elected 79 members; in 1907 they returned only 43, but in 1912 their number increased to 110. It became the most powerful party numerically; the center party, formerly the largest, fell to second place with 90 members. Space will not permit a political discussion of the Reichstag, nor is this article intended for that purpose; but the social democrats, by reason of their rapid increase and consequent power as an element in legislation, have caused serious thought to the governing officials.

However, in this country the view is quite often expressed that the Social Democrats represent the ideals and vagaries of so-called "Socialists." This is due to a misunderstanding arising out of a similarity of names, party, yet its organization is very orderly, and its economic policies and political tenets are so reasonable that the party is supported by many who do not bear its name. They have abandoned the idea of doing things by one grand coup, but are content to labor for such results as are reasonably attainable.

The members of the Reichstag represent the whole people; are not bound by any orders or instructions, for so the constitution directs, while the delegates to the Bundesrat must obey the express wishes of the state from which appointed. Members of the Reichstag enjoy privileges and exemptions from process and arrest much like members of Congress.

The Reichstag has rendered great service to the empire; it is the palladium of the common people, where their rights are publicly discussed,

their wants made known, and their grievances brought before the world. It has performed its full part in guarding the liberties of the citizen against encroachment; through intelligent discussion has enlightened public opinion, and thereby largely contributed toward the greatness of a nation of which a distinguished writer has said:

"Among the political achievements of the past hundred years, few exceed in importance, and none surpass in interest, the creation of the present German empire.

DIED
FOOTE—In Danbury, March 7, Frank Foote, aged 60 years.
WALSH—In Danbury, March 9, John Walsh.**BROTT**—In Danbury, March 8, Mrs. Mary J. Brott, aged 77 years.
TAYLOR—In Bethel, March 7, Joel R. Taylor, aged fifty-seven years.**HARFORD**—At New Canaan, March 9, Charles L. Harford, aged 86.
WALKER—In Stamford, March 9, Walter Henry Walker.**KILSE**—At Stamford, March 13, Mary A., widow of John Kiley.
STUDWELL—At Coscob, March 10, Charles E. Studwell, in his 79th years.**SCOTT**—At New Canaan, March 11, Hazel Ruth, daughter of Geo. S. Scott, aged 22 years.
WEED—At New Canaan, March 11, Frank B. Weed, aged 68 years.**NEBLE**—In Stamford, March 10, Harold Neble in his 58th year.
BRUSH—In Middletown, March 11, Mary E. Brush of New Fairfield, in the thirtieth year of her age.**BROOKS**—In Torrington, March 12, Miss Amanda Collins Brooks, aged 68.
EITEL—In Torrington, March 12, Mrs. Louis Eitel, aged 62.**WETMORE**—In Winsted, March 11, Hubert P. Wetmore, aged 79.
FRISBIE—In Harwinton, March 11, Frank B. Frisbie, aged 79.